

T04-O-06

Gender identity conflicts and psychological problems in adult subjects with different forms of intersexuality (disorders of sex development, dsd): the Hamburg Intersex project

H. Richter-Appelt. *Institute for Sex Research, Hamburg, Germany*

Our knowledge of the treatment options and long-term outcomes with different forms of intersexuality is insufficient. The demand for life long follow-up studies asks for more than surgical outcomes data. The objective of the Hamburg follow-up study is not only to gather information about physical development and treatment experiences of individuals with different forms of intersexuality but also about their gender identity problems, social life and especially about their psychological problems and well-being.

A comprehensive questionnaire was developed that comprises standardized as well as self-constructed instruments. The instruments assessed demographic aspects, physical and sexual development, diagnostic procedures hormonal and surgical treatment interventions, gender identity, gender role, psychological impairments.

The sample includes 70 subjects with partial or complete androgen insensitivity, disturbances of androgen biosynthesis, gonadal dysgenesis (46, XY karyotype; so called XY women) and subjects with CAH (46, XX karyotype).

Gender identity conflicts in intersex subjects living in the female role will be described. Optimal treatment policy demands a stable Gender identity in adulthood. This is the basic assumption for medical treatment procedures. Encouraged by the public discussion and by members of support groups many subjects ask for a more flexible view of gender identity and sexual health.

From our data one can conclude that not all subjects finally want to live in a clear male or female gender role as adults. Not all of them want heterosexual relationships with the possibility of having heterosexual intercourse with penetration. The option of medical treatment procedures of sex assignment surgeries will be discussed.

T04-O-07

Clinical evaluation of pre and post surgical transsexuals at Santa Maria University Hospital, Lisbon, Portugal

R. Xavier Vieira¹, L. Gomes², D. Ferreira³, J. Garcia Costa³, P. Pechorro². ¹Faculdade de Medicina/ Hospital de Santa Maria, Lisboa, Portugal; ²Faculdade de Medicina, Lisboa, Portugal; ³Hospital de Santa Maria, Lisboa, Portugal

The purpose of this investigation was to analyse in detail demographic, clinical characteristics, psychosocial factors and sexual behavioural features of 49 pre and post-surgical transsexuals divided in two subgroups: 28 FTM and 21 MTF

followed by the interdisciplinary Gender Identity Clinic at Santa Maria Hospital, the only one of the Portuguese National Health Services responsible for the global process including sex reassignment surgery.

From an original group of 59 transsexuals diagnosed according to ICD-10 criteria we studied 28 FTM transsexuals age range: 14-60; mean age 37.3±5.0 years and 21 MTF transsexuals ranging between 14-51 years; mean age 33.8±4.3 years. The remainder was not object of analysis in this work. All the patients were evaluated in a clinical manner and a semi-structured Sexual History Interview was done. To study in detail the subjects a Portuguese version of specific instruments for transsexuals were used namely: Feminine Gender Identity Scale; Masculine Gender Identity Scale; Cross-Gender Fetishism Scale; Gender Identity Profile; Standardized Rating Format for Pre and Post-Surgical Transsexuals and Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2.

The main data of this study indicates that transsexuals FTM are more prevalent than transsexuals MTF (3:2) and has a better psychosocial and sexual adjustment in pre- and post-surgical stages and also a better prognosis after complete surgery, aspects that will be discussed in detail in our communication.

T04-O-08

Importance of clinical support for the well being of transgender individuals with the history of suicide

S. Yuksel, B. Aslantas, M. Ozturk, S. Bikmaz, Z. Oglaglu. *Istanbul University, Medical Faculty, Psychiatry Istanbul, Turkey*

Transgendered individuals are discriminated in their family, school and workplace environments. These conditions are risk factors for depression, isolation, and suicide.

Aim: In this study we analyzed the suicide thoughts and attempts in a long-term follow up of a transgender group who applied to a psychiatry clinic.

Method: We investigated transgendered individuals who applied to Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Psychiatry Department. They are followed up with both individual and group psychotherapy for two years. Also, family counseling meetings are conducted twice a year.

In these groups the topics family relationships, medical problems, relationships, work problems, financial issues, religious concerns, the transgender image reflected in the media. Groups also serve as self-help groups, the process of self-acceptance and opening up is accelerated.

Findings: High rates of life time suicide thoughts (44,2%), attempts (24,7%) have been observed. In some cases suicide attempts were the reason of their application to clinic and can be seen as a help seeking behavior. No suicide attempt was reported within the follow up period and after the sex reassignment surgery.

Discussion: The societies that sexuality is still a taboo, the transgendered individuals are being exposed to discrim-